

at the tips of short stout pedicels. The head-lobes are small, white, and pectinate. The foot is very small and narrow. Unfortunately, owing to a gale suddenly springing up and capsizing my arrangements, I was unable to note any peculiarities of the neck-lappets and lateral filaments.

Glyphis quadriradiata, Sow.

An examination of the animals of P. P. Carpenter's group of Fissurellids, which he has appropriately named *Glyphis*, on account of their beautiful sculpture, is the more important as they cannot from their shells alone be distinguished from *Lucapina* of Gray, with which, in our 'Genera,' my brother and myself have associated them.

The animal of this species is semiopaque, milk-white. Tentacles moderate; eyes large and black, on prominent tubercles at their outer bases. Muzzle short and rounded. Mantle double-edged, the outer or upper margin simple and plain, and just turned over the edge of the shell, the lower forming an expanded membranous curtain, fissured in front, extending considerably beyond the shell, and overhanging the foot; the margin plain, simple. Sides with a row of short, opaque-white, conical papillæ (nine on each side). Foot ovate, moderate, rather acuminate behind. The species occurs in Japan; but my living animal was dredged from 29 fathoms, stones and shingle, in a tide-race at the extreme point of the Regent's Sword.

XIX.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley.*

COLEOPTERA: LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from p. 56.]

Genus SERIPHUS, nov. gen.

Body oblong-ovate, convex, setose. [Forehead and muzzle short, as in the *Leiopodinæ* generally. Antennæ elongated, hair-like, setose both above and beneath. Thorax convex; lateral spines tuberculiform, and placed behind the middle. Elytra free from tubercles and ridges, obtusely truncated. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; basal joint of hind tarsi about equal to the two following taken together.

♂ Apical ventral segment obtusely rounded; dorsal sharply truncated, with the angles distinct.

♀ unknown.

The species which constitutes this genus would probably be better placed in a section or subgenus of *Sporetus*. It differs greatly from the *Sporeti* in colour, being of a rich changeable silky-green hue.

Seriphus viridis, n. sp.

S. supra viridi-sericeus, purpureo nitens, nigro setosus: thorace postice macula, elytris plagis tribus cinereo-tomentosis. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin. ♂.

Head minutely punctured, black; vertex silky green. Antennæ black; base of the third joint and a broad ring on the fourth grey. Thorax shagreened silky green, the middle of the hind margin with a patch of ashy tomentum. Elytra briefly truncated at the tip; surface thickly punctured towards the base, and having besides many rows of setiferous punctures, running from base to apex; silky green, changing with the play of light into dullish purple; a rounded spot of ashy tomentum on the disk of each before the middle, and a similar common spot over the suture near the apex. Legs shining black. Body beneath black, clothed with scant ashy pile.

One example only of this peculiarly-coloured species occurred, namely at Ega, on the Upper Amazons.

Genus *ÆDOPEZA*, Serville.

Leiopus (§ *Ædopeza*), Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 88.

This group was distinguished by Serville from *Leiopus* on account of the singular dilatation of the basal joint of the anterior tarsi, and the length of the basal joint of the hind tarsi, which "equals the three following taken together." The enlargement of the anterior tarsi, which is peculiar to the males, seems to be only a specific character, as several other species, agreeing with Serville's *Ædopeza* in shape of thorax and tarsi, style of coloration, and other minor features, do not present this peculiarity. The group seems to be distinguished from *Trypanidius*, to which it is otherwise closely related, by the great narrowness of the prosternum, the depressed mesosternum, and the length of the hind tarsi. The thorax is convex, and widens from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed a little behind the middle. The elytra are somewhat uneven, with faint carinæ and centro-basal ridges; they are sparsely setose in some species, naked in others. The terminal ventral and dorsal plates in the ♂ are more or less emarginated; and the ovipositor of the ♀ with its sheath is elongated, the ventral plate being truncated, and the dorsal pointed.

1. *Ædopeza pogonocheroides*, Serv.

Leiopus (*Ædopeza*) *Pogonocheroides*, Serv. l. c. p. 88.

This species is sufficiently well known through the description of Serville. It is of a brown colour, tawny in some parts, and marked behind the middle of the elytra with a black angulated

streak or spot, followed by an ashy club-shaped streak near the suture, which reaches to the apex; the faint dorsal carinæ are speckled with grey and black, and the antennæ and feet are spotted with brown and grey. The males are known by the enlarged basal joint of the fore tarsi. It varies much in the markings of the elytra, the subapical black spot and the apical ashy streak being both subject to become either enlarged in size or diminished so as to be scarcely visible.

The species has a wide range, and the varieties do not appear to be restricted to localities, specimens before me from Panama not differing from others taken on the banks of the Tapajos and the Upper Amazons. It is a common insect on felled trees in new clearings throughout the Amazons region.

2. *Ædopeza leucostigma*, n. sp.

Æ. oblongo-elongata, fulvo-brunnea, nigro alboque variegata: elytris oblique sinuato-truncatis, ante medium macula suturali alba. Long. 7 lin. ♀.

Head tawny, vertex with two black spots close to the inner margin of the eyes. Antennæ reddish brown, second to fifth joints each with two whitish rings, the remaining joints (except the second) each with one pale ring. Thorax uneven, tawny varied with dusky, and marked with four short and crooked black vittæ. Elytra elongate-oblong, very long compared with the thorax, apex of each briefly sinuate-truncate; surface punctured, some of the punctures in rows, and these latter each covered by a black spot, and emitting a short bristle; the colour is tawny brown; beyond the middle is an undulated blackish fascia, and before the middle, on the suture, is a round white spot; besides which there are a few white specks on the sites of the faint dorsal carinæ, and an irregular thin white fascia near the apex. Body beneath clothed with fine silky iron-grey pile, the sides of the abdomen spotted with tawny ashy. Legs reddish; thighs prettily variegated with grey; tibiæ and tarsi ringed with grey. Ovipositor of the female short.

One example only, taken on a fallen bough in the forest at Ega. It seems to be closely allied to the South-Brazilian *Trypanidius litigiosus* of collections, which is also an *Ædopeza**.

* *Ædopeza litigiosa*. Oblongo-elongata, brunnea, nigro canoque variegata. Caput obscure fulvum, vertice nigro bimaculato. Antennæ brunneæ, articulis basi cinereis, primo cinereo annulato. Thorax supra inæqualis, brunneus, disco nigro quadrimaculatus, lateribus maculis nigris griseo cinctis. Elytra oblonga, postice attenuata, apice oblique truncata; dorso passim irregulariter punctata haud setosa, brunnea, maculis nigris sparsa quarum duabus majoribus pone medium sitis, et strigis canis varia præcipue apud medium et ante apicem. Corpus subtus tomento tenui griseo vestitum, abdominis lateribus fulvo-griseo

Genus COSMOTOMA (Dej.), Blanchard.

Blanchard, Histoire des Insectes, ii. p. 155 (1845) (description very imperfect).

Syn. *Beltista*, Thoms. Classif. des Cérambycides, p. 16 (1860).

The present group differs from the neighbouring genera by a multitude of characters; but the length and shape of the basal joint of the antennæ, besides many other minor features, leave no doubt that its true position is in the Leiodine group. The chief peculiarities reside in the ornamentation of the antennæ—a feature that reappears here and there throughout the family of Longicorns, in groups which have otherwise no resemblance—the fourth joint in *Cosmotoma* having a thick brush of hairs attached to its upper surface, and the second and third having thin pencils of hairs at their tips, besides being clothed with a few long hairs, like the remaining joints. The thorax has a thick conical protuberance behind the middle, in the place of the lateral spines, and its surface has two large obtuse tubercles. The elytra are clothed with long hairs instead of setæ, and the centro-basal ridges, which are very thick and large, are also

maculatis. Pedes brunnei, griseo annulati. Maris segmento ventrali apicali semicirculariter emarginato, dorsali profunde inciso; tarsi antice simplices. Long. 7 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates, &c.

The two following belong also to this genus:—

Ædopeza guttigera. Oblonga, convexa, setosa, brunnea, nigro canoque maculata. Caput cinereo-brunneum, vertice nigro quadrimaculato. Antennæ obscure ferrugineæ, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) basi griseis. Thorax supra subinæqualis, spinis lateralibus magnis acutis; dorso brunneo maculis obscurioribus; lateribus utrinque ante spinam macula nigro velutina cinereo marginata notatis. Elytra oblonga, obtuse truncata; dorso leniter carinata, punctata, setosa, setis e fasciculis setarum breviorum orientibus; brunnea, maculis liturisque nigris varia et guttulis canis (una majore utrinque prope apicem) ornata; lateribus medio griseis nigro punctatis. Corpus subtus griseum, sericeum. Pedes nigricantes, griseo annulati; articulo primo tarsorum posteriorum elongato. Maris segmento ultimo abdominali emarginato. Long. 5 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Mexico. Coll. Pascoe.

Ædopeza apicalis. Oblonga, parum convexa, setosa, brunnea, sericea, atro-purpureo variegata. Caput fuliginosum. Antennæ robustæ, obscure ferrugineæ. Thorax brunneus, supra vitta latissima dorsali atro-purpurea sericea cinereo guttata; spinis lateralibus conicis. Elytra oblonga, transverse late sinuato-truncata, breviter fulvo setosa, passim punctata, brunnea plaga magna scutellari maculis lateralibus basalibus fasciaque pone medium atro-purpureis, apice utrinque macula triangulari laterali nigro velutina. Corpus subtus griseo sericeum. Pedes obscure ferruginei; articulo primo tarsorum posteriorum elongato. Maris segmento ultimo abdominali sinuato-truncato. Long. 5 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Guatemala. Coll. Pascoe.

crested with hairs, the rest of the surface being free from inequalities. The terminal abdominal segment is of normal size and obtuse in both sexes, the female not having an exerted ovipositor. The sterna, head, and muzzle are of the same shape and structure as in the majority of the *Leiopodinæ*; but the eyes are rather smaller and more pointed beneath than in many of the foregoing genera; they resemble, however, very closely the same organs in the restricted genus *Leiopus*.

1. *Cosmotoma rubella*, n. sp.

C. rufescens: thoracis lateribus obscurioribus: elytris tomento argenteo strigosis, postice nigro fasciatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (6 exempl.)

Head dull red. Antennæ red, the hairy clothing black. Thorax dull red, the sides behind tinged with dusky, and the under surface black. Elytra dull red, streaked with silvery tomentum; behind the middle is a broad black fascia, followed by a narrow silvery belt, the apex itself being dusky. Body beneath dusky, with patches of grey pile. Legs reddish testaceous.

A common insect on broken branches in the forest at Pará and on the banks of the Tapajos. I have received Cayenne specimens from Paris as *Cosmotoma venustulum* of Dejean's Catalogue; but, according to Chevrolat (Journal of Entomology, vol. i. p. 188), the *C. venustulum* of Dejean's Catalogue is the species described by M. Thomson as *Beltista adjuncta*, which, from the description given, cannot be the same as our *C. rubella*.

2. *Cosmotoma nigricollis*, n. sp.

C. rufescens: thorace nigro velutino: elytris tomento argenteo strigosis, postice nigro fasciatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 lin. (5 exempl.)

Head dull black. Antennæ red, the hairy clothing black. Thorax deep velvety black. Elytra dull red, streaked with silvery tomentum; behind the middle is a broad black fascia, followed by a narrow silvery belt, the apex itself being dusky. Body beneath dusky, with patches of grey pile. Legs reddish testaceous.

This form represents *C. rubella* on the Upper Amazons, being as common an insect at Ega as its sister form is at Pará. It is possible that it may be the species described by Thomson as *Beltista adjuncta*; but the following phrase in this author's diagnosis, "prothorax et elytra extremitate nigra, illo versus apicem maculis 2 albis nebulosis," is quite unsuited to our *C. nigricollis*, there being no white spots near the apex of the thorax. The locality of *Beltista adjuncta* is given as San Domingo;

but M. Chevrolat (*l. c.* p. 188) states that this is an error, the species being from Cayenne, and identical with *Cosmotoma venustulum* of Dejean's Catalogue.

Genus STENOLIS, nov. gen.

Body elongate, slightly convex, free from setæ. Forehead short. Antennæ elongate, slender, furnished with short setæ. Thorax somewhat narrow; lateral spines existing as minute tubercles at a distance from the hind angles. Elytra smooth, truncated. Thighs clavate; basal joint of the hind tarsi about equal to the two following taken together. Apical abdominal segment in the males (the only sex known) somewhat elongated, rounded, and entire at the tip; the ventral plate with a longish pencil of hairs on each side.

The single species constituting this genus cannot be included in any of the allied genera, on account of its peculiarities in the form of body and shape of the terminal apical segment of the abdomen. In form it agrees pretty well with certain species of *Nyssodrys* (*N. guttula* and allies), but differs from them in the apical segment of its abdomen being entire. With *Lepturges* it has in common the entire apical segment; but the very different shape of the body and thorax forbids its being included in that group. The pencils of hairs at the tip of the abdomen may be only a specific character.

Stenolis undulata, n. sp.

S. elongata, *gracilis*, *cano-grisea*: elytris fascia undulata pone medium et maculis utrinque duabus lateralibus brunneis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Forehead dark brown, inner margins of the eyes grey; vertex grey, with two blackish lines. Antennæ furnished beneath with short setæ, reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax gray. Elytra elongate-ovate, apex obliquely subsinuate-truncate, the angles slightly produced: surface even, finely punctured (except towards the apex), hoary grey, with a clear dark-brown zigzag fascia behind the middle, a curved line of the same colour near the scutellum, and two lateral spots—one, large, before the middle, and another, smaller, near the apex. Body beneath and legs clothed with hoary-grey pile.

One example, taken at Ega.

Genus NYSSODRYS, nov. gen.

Body free from setæ, oblong-ovate or elongate. Forehead and muzzle short; eyes ample, their lower lobe subquadrate. Antennæ greatly elongated, sparingly furnished with setæ

Thorax even on the surface; lateral spines short, conical, placed near to or distant from the hind angles. Elytra free from tubercles, centro-basal ridges, and lateral carinæ, rarely having faint dorsal carinæ, truncated at the apex. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; tarsi with the basal joint scarcely longer than the two following taken together.

♂ Apical dorsal plate of the abdomen entire or sinuated at the tip, ventral notched.

♀ Ovipositor elongated beyond apex of elytra; apical dorsal plate pointed or obtuse, ventral truncated or (rarely) faintly notched at the tip.

1. *Nyssodrys sedata*, n. sp.

N. oblongo-ovata, convexiuscula: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, acutis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris sordide fulvis, punctis plagisque brunneis, ante medium plaga communi transversa obscure cæruleo-grisea, pone medium fascia obliqua cana: femoribus crassis. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂. (3 exempl.)

Head ashy brown. Antennæ dull reddish, with brown pile; tips of joints, from the third, black. Thorax widening from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed near the hind angles, thence narrowed in an oblique line to the base; surface dark brown, with tawny marks, four small tawny spots being arranged in a quadrangle in the middle. Elytra subovate, convex, apex briefly and obliquely truncated; surface punctured, tawny brown, with a number of small spots and several larger patches dark brown; across the suture before the middle is a transverse bluish-grey patch, and behind the middle on each elytron is a broadish, oblique, hoary-white fascia, beginning on the lateral margin, but not reaching the suture. Body beneath and legs ashy brown; thighs thickly clubbed.

♂ Terminal dorsal plate of the abdomen obtuse; ventral deeply notched.

This was a rather common insect at Ega, on dead boughs in the forest.

2. *Nyssodrys lentiginosa*, n. sp.

N. oblongo-ovata, convexiuscula: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris brunneis, disco cæruleo-griseis brunneo maculatis, utrinque plagis irregularibus fulvis plerisque subsuturalibus, una majore laterali: femoribus modice clavatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 lin. ♀. (3 exempl.)

Head tawny or ashy brown. Antennæ reddish; tips of joints, from the third, black. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed obliquely near the hind angles, thence narrowed in an oblique line to the base; surface dark brown, with scant ashy pile, and marked

with four curved tawny spots arranged in a quadrangle on the disk, and embracing in their curves so many dark-brown spots. Elytra subovate, convex; apex briefly and obliquely truncated, outer angle of the truncature slightly produced; surface punctured towards the base, dark brown; disk and suture bluish grey, speckled with brown; parallel to the suture is a row of small tawny patches, and in the middle of the lateral margin a triangular patch of the same hue. Body beneath and legs clothed with fine ashy pile; thighs not very thickly clubbed.

♀ Ovipositor short, projecting very little beyond tips of elytra; dorsal plate plane, and rounded at the tip, ventral truncated.

Found both on the Upper and Lower Amazons, on dead branches*.

3. *Nyssodryis cinerascens*, n. sp.

N. oblongo-ovata, parum convexa, obscure brunnea, cinereo maculata et conspersa: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris breviter oblique truncatis, angulis exterioribus productis. Long. 4-4½ lin. ♂ ♀. (6 exempl.)

Head black, with fine ashy pile. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints, from the third, black. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and placed near the hind angles, thence narrowed in a very oblique line to the base; disk dark brown, with several ashy marks, four of which form in the middle two subinterrupted vittæ. Elytra subovate, slightly convex; apex briefly and obliquely truncated, outer angle of the truncature distinctly produced; surface punctured towards the base, dark brown, with patches of ashy-grey on the disk, speckled with dark brown, and with a number of small patches of ashy grey lying parallel to the suture. Body beneath and legs black, clothed with fine ashy pile.

♂ Terminal dorsal plate obtusely sinuated at the tip, ventral rather deeply and semicircularly notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting one-third of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering to the tip, but rounded, ventral truncated.

Common at Pará.

4. *Nyssodryis corticalis*, n. sp.

N. elliptica, convexa, sordide fulva, brunneo vittata: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris oblique truncatis, angulis (præcipue suturalibus) obtusis. Long. 4¾ lin. ♀.

* There is an example of this species in Mr. Bakewell's collection, ticketed "South America" (probably from Cayenne), which has the tawny marks very clear; but the four spots on the thorax are nearly straight, and almost form two tawny vittæ.

Head tawny, vertex with three dusky vittæ. Antennæ dull reddish, clothed with tawny-brown pile; tips of joints, from the third, dusky. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are obtusely conical and placed near the hind angles, thence narrowed very obliquely to the base; surface dingy tawny; disk with three dark brown vittæ, the middle one intersected by the pale dorsal line. Elytra convex, narrowed curvilinearly from half the length to the apex, the latter very obliquely truncated; sutural angles of the truncature rounded off, external ones obtuse; surface punctured, except near the apex, tawny, streaked very irregularly with ashy and dark brown, the streaks short, longitudinal, and of unequal thickness, four, thicker than the rest, lying parallel to the suture. Body beneath and legs dingy light brown.

♀ Ovipositor short, scarcely projecting beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering and rounded at the tip.

Forests of the Tapajos. In markings this species much resembles *Leiopus contemptus* (Chevrolat, MS.) from Mexico, which is a *Nyssodrys* allied to *N. corticalis**.

5. *Nyssodrys spreta*, n. sp.

N. oblongo-ovata, parum convexa, sordide fulvo-brunnea, cinereo maculata: thoracis spinis lateralibus conicis, subuncinatis, prope

* *Nyssodrys contempta*. Oblonga, convexiuscula, postice attenuata (♂). Caput cinereo-fulvum, vertice fusco trimaculato. Antennæ rufescentes, tomento cinereo vestitæ, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax usque ad apices spinarum lateralium dilatatus; spinis brevibus, conicis, prope angulos posticos sitis; dorso cinereo, fusco trivittato. Elytra apices versus paulo attenuata, subtransverse sinuato-truncata, passim punctata, utrinque leviter bicostata; sordide fulva griseo canoque varia, utrinque plagis elongatis tribus fuscis notata. Corpus subtus griseo vestitum. Pedes grisei, tibiis apice tarsisque supra nigricantibus. ♂ Segmento dorsali apicali obtuso, ventrali late emarginato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂. Hab. Mexico. Coll. Bates.

The following common South-Brazilian species also belongs to this part of the genus *Nyssodrys*:—

Nyssodrys lignaria. Oblongo-ovata, convexiuscula. Caput cinereum. Antennæ rufescentes, cinereo vestitæ, articulis (2 basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax breviusculus usque ad apices spinarum lateralium dilatatus, spinis magnis conicis acutis, ab angulis posticis paulo distantibus; dorso fusco-cinereo, medio maculis quatuor vel vittis duabus fulvis. Elytra postice paulo attenuata (♂) vel oblongo-ovata (♀), subtransverse breviter truncata, utrinque leviter bicostata, passim punctata; sordide grisea vel brunnea fulvo fuscoque maculata, utrinque plaga majore cana laterali. Corpus subtus cinereo vestitum. Pedes nigricantes. ♂ Segmento dorsali apicali truncato, ventrali late emarginato. ♀ Stylo brevissimo, segmento dorsali attenuato, apice rotundato, ventrali truncato. Long. $4-4\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀. Hab. Rio Janeiro (D. Squires). Coll. Bakewell., Bates., &c.

angulos posticos sitis: elytris oblique truncatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ dull reddish, furnished with very short setæ above and beneath. Thorax moderately widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are acutely conical, placed obliquely, and separated from the base by a sinuated space; surface dull ashy or tawny brown, with paler marks forming two indistinct interrupted central vittæ. Elytra not broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, apex rather obliquely truncated, angles distinct; surface slightly convex, punctured (except near the apex) partly in rows, dingy tawny or ashy brown, with paler greyish or ashy specks, four of which (larger than the rest) form an interrupted flexuous fascia beyond the middle. Body beneath and legs blackish, clothed with dingy-brown pile. ♂ Terminal ventral segment faintly emarginated at the apex.

One example, Santarem. The species is distinguished from its nearest relatives by its narrower-oblong form and the situation of the space between the spines and the base of the thorax.

6. *Nyssodrys binocularata*, n. sp.

N. parva, subovata, antice et postice attenuata; thoracis spinis lateralibus brevissimis: elytris convexis, valde transverse truncatis, cinereis, fulvo fuscoque punctatis, apud medium utrinque macula magna nigro velutina fulvo cincta. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head dingy tawny. Antennæ red, apices of the joints (from the third) blackish. Thorax convex, widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are extremely short, thence narrowed obliquely to the base; surface brown, with curved fulvous spots. Elytra convex, narrowed to the apex, broadly and transversely truncated; surface punctured towards the base, grey, with numerous blackish specks; near the middle on each side is a large round velvety-black spot, neatly margined with fulvous, and touching the lateral margin; apex dusky brown, with a central fulvous spot. Body beneath clothed with ashy-yellow pile. Legs reddish.

♂ Terminal abdominal segment narrowed to the tip; both dorsal and ventral plates slightly notched.

Santarem, on dead twigs. There is a closely allied species found near Rio de Janeiro*.

* *Nyssodrys dioptica*. Subelongata, postice sensim attenuata (♀), convexa. Caput flavo-cinereum. Antennæ rufescentes, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice obscurioribus. Thorax usque ad spinas laterales leniter ampliatus, deinde paulo attenuatus, spinis longis acutis, ante basin sitis; dorso fusco, medio maculis quatuor fulvis. Elytra elongata, postice sensim attenuata, apice oblique truncata, angulo

7. *Nyssodryis grisella*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, parum convexa : thorace griseo, brunneo trivittato, spinis lateralibus brevissimis acutis prope angulos posticos sitis : elytris brunneis, griseo maculatis, apice peroblique sinuato-truncatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head tawny grey, vertex with two dark brown spots. Antennæ pitchy red. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, the spines very small and conical and placed near the hind angles ; surface tawny grey ; disk with three dark brown vittæ. Elytra rather narrow, apex very obliquely sinuate-truncate, surface sparingly punctured, dark brown, with numerous tawny-grey spots and streaks, two, near the base on each side, more elongate than the rest. Body beneath and legs dark brown, clothed with grey pile ; abdomen testaceous red.

♂ Apical ventral segment slightly emarginated.

Eggs, on slender branches in the forest.

8. *Nyssodryis fulminans*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, parum convexa ; thorace griseo, nigro bivittato, spinis lateralibus brevissimis, paulo ante basin sitis : elytris nigricantibus fasciis quatuor griseis fortiter undulatis, apice sinuato-truncatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dusky, with a grey line running from the top of the forehead to the occiput. Antennæ reddish, tips of joints dusky. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are extremely small and situated a short distance from the hind angles, the space between them and the base being very feebly narrowed ; surface grey, with two broad and clear blackish dorsal vittæ. Scutellum grey. Elytra oblong, sinuate truncate, the outer angles of the truncature produced, feebly convex ; surface scantily punctured, brownish black, with four thin grey zigzag fasciæ, the space between the first and second and between the third and fourth being darker grey ; besides these lines, there is a grey ring on the margin touching the second fascia, and a dentated grey line continuing from the fourth fascia along the suture to the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky, clothed with silvery-grey pile.

♂ Terminal segment with both dorsal and ventral plates distinctly notched.

externo producto, convexa, passim crebre punctata, sordide grisea, fusco fulvoque conspersa, utriusque apud medium macula reniformi nigro velutina fulvo cincta marginem lateralem haud attingente. Corpus subtus obscure griseum. Pedes nigricantes. ♀ Stylo longiusculo, segmento dorsali attenuato, apice obtuso. Long. 3 lin. ♀.
Hab. Rio Janeiro (D. Squires). Coll. Bakewell.

♀ Ovipositor projecting half a line beyond the elytra ; dorsal plate ending in a blunt point.

I took many examples of this elegantly marked species in the forest at Ega.

9. *Nyssodrys bispecularis*, White.

Leiopus bispecularis, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. vol. ii. p. 384.

“*L. fusco-cinereus* ; thorace medio vitta lata nigro-fusca : elytris singulis macula magna subovata obliqua suturam non attingente pallidoque cincta, apice truncatis : antennis ferrugineis. Ega” (White, *l. c.*) Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

This pretty species is of oblong shape, slightly convex and depressed a little before the middle of the elytra. The thorax is but little widened from the front, and the lateral spines are scarcely perceptible at the point where the thorax is broadest—namely, a short distance from the hind angles. The apical ventral segment in the ♂ is broadly notched, and the ovipositor of the ♀ projects but little beyond the tips of the elytra.

Common at Ega, on broken boughs and trunks of fallen trees.

10. *Nyssodrys guttula*, n. sp.

N. oblonga subdepressa, brunnea, cinereo guttata : thoracis spinis lateralibus brevibus conicis, ab angulis posticis distantibus : elytris subtransverse truncatis : antennis albo quadriannulatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head tawny, vertex black, with a central tawny line. Antennæ black, base of second, third, fourth, and fifth joints with a whitish ring. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are obtusely conical and situated at a distance from the hind angles ; ashy tawny ; surface dark brown, with three ashy spots in the middle, and two longer ones near each of the front angles. Elytra oblong, rather depressed, subtransversely and simply truncated, surface dark brown, sprinkled throughout with little spots and patches of a tawny-ashy hue. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy-tawny pile.

♂ Apical dorsal and ventral plates very slightly emarginated.

Forests of the Tapajos.

11. *Nyssodrys incisa*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, subdepressa, olivaceo-brunnea, cinereo guttata : thoracis spinis lateralibus brevibus, conicis, ab angulis posticis distantibus : elytris sinuato-truncatis : antennis albo annulatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head blackish, vertex with a central ashy line. Antennæ black, base of second, third, fourth, and fifth joints with a whitish ring. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are obtusely conical and situated at a distance from the hind angles ; dingy ashy, sides each with two short

blackish stripes; disk dark olivaceous brown, with three small ashy spots. Elytra oblong, rather depressed, apex sinuate-truncate, with the angles prominent; surface punctured towards the base, dark olivaceous brown, silky, with a number of dingy ashy specks and cross streaks, some of which unite to form a fascia just before the apex, leaving a clear space before and after it of the ground-colour of the elytra. Body beneath and legs clothed with silky-grey pile; base of thighs testaceous.

♀ Ovipositor slender, projecting about half a line beyond the apices of the elytra; dorsal plate tapering, obtusely pointed.

Taken at Ega.

12. *Nyssodrys anceps*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, subdepressa, olivaceo-brunnea: thoracis spinis lateralibus brevibus, conicis, ab angulis posticis paulo distantibus: elytris sinuato-truncatis, obscure cinereo-brunneis, dimidiis basalibus cæruleo-griseis brunneo punctatis, apice fulvo-cinereo plagiatis: antennis albo annulatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Head dusky, vertex with a pale line. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky, bases of second to fifth joints pallid. Thorax scarcely widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are conical and situated at a distance from the hind angles; sides ashy, streaked with dark brown; disk dark brown, with a dingy ashy dorsal line, and a speck of the same colour on each side of it. Elytra oblong, rather depressed, apex sinuate-truncate, with the angles prominent; surface punctured towards the base, dark olivaceous brown, basal half bluish grey, with brown specks and ashy-tawny patches, apex with a larger ashy-tawny patch, indented with dark brown. Body beneath clothed with dingy-ashy pile. Legs ferruginous, apex of tibiæ dusky.

♀ Ovipositor projecting a little beyond the tips of the elytra. Santarem, on dead trees.

13. *Nyssodrys stillata*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, parum convexa, olivaceo-nigra, sericea: thorace supra vittis tribus, elytris guttis numerosis distinctis, cinereis: fœminæ stylo elongato, fistuloso. Long. 4 lin. ♀.

Head olivaceous black, a yellowish-ashy line from the forehead to the occiput. Antennæ slender, nearly three times the length of the body (♀), blackish, base of second to fifth joints pallid. Thorax scarcely widened from the front; spines very short and obtusely conical, space between them and the hind angles indented; surface olive black, with three dorsal and (on each side) one lateral vitta yellowish ashy. Elytra oblong-oval, very slightly convex, apex obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface (except at the apex) punctured, olive-black, sprinkled with smallish yellow-ashy spots, two near the apex transverse and

larger than the rest; apices themselves margined with ashy. Body beneath clothed with yellowish-ashy pile; legs ringed with ashy and black.

♀ Ovipositor greatly elongated and tubular, projecting one and a half line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate narrowed to the tip and pointed, ventral truncated.

Ega, on trunks of felled trees.

14. *Nyssodrys vitticollis*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, robusta, subconvexa, atro-fusca, sericea: thorace vittis quinque cinereis: elytris cinereo multiguttatis, apice transverse sinuato-truncatis: antennis albo annulatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head black; margins of the eyes and a central vitta, from the middle of the forehead to the middle of the vertex, ashy. Antennæ stout, scarcely twice the length of the body (♂), black, base of third joint pallid, bases of fourth, fifth, and six joints with a whitish ring. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are prominent and conical, the space between them and the hind angles being indented; surface blackish brown, with three clear ashy vittæ on the disk and one on each side. Elytra oblong-oval, apex transversely subsinuate-truncate, angles prominent; surface punctured, except towards the apex, deep silky brownish black, sprinkled with a large number of ashy spots. Body beneath clothed with yellowish-grey pile. Legs stout, ringed with grey and black.

♂ Apical ventral segment rather deeply and broadly notched. S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

15. *Nyssodrys caudata*, n. sp.

N. oblongo-elongata, subdepressa, brunnea: elytris utrinque fasciis tribus fortiter angulatis atro-brunneis (prima interrupta) suturam haud attingentibus cinereo cinctis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints darker. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are short and conical, the space between them and the hind angles being indented or slightly sinuated; surface light brown, sometimes with greyish marks. Elytra elongate, slightly narrowed towards the tips, scarcely convex, apex obliquely sinuate-truncate (less obliquely and angles more prominent in the ♀ than in the ♂); surface with the basal half punctured, light brown, each elytron with three zigzag or irregular transverse spots or fasciæ of a dark-brown hue encircled with ashy; the first of these, near the base, consists, on each elytron, of two (sometimes three or even four) separated spots; the second is a zigzag belt, broad on the margin, but narrow on the disk

and terminating before reaching the suture; the third is an oblique spot near the apex. The second and third fasciæ vary much in form—both, in some examples, being reduced to spots which do not touch the lateral margin. In well-developed individuals, the space between the second and third fasciæ is of an ashy hue. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy pile; the legs sometimes reddish.

♂ Apical ventral segment triangularly notched at the apex.

♀ Ovipositor elongated, projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate pointed, ventral truncated.

This is an extremely common species in the Amazonian forests, on fallen trees. The varieties do not seem to be confined to particular localities, as I found extreme forms (as to the development of the markings of the elytra) living together at Ega. It is found also at Cayenne, and exists in French collections under the name of *Leiopus caudatus*, Lacordaire, MS.

16. *Nyssodrys signifera*, n. sp.

N. oblonga-elongata, parum convexa, brunnea: elytris fasciis duabus plagam magnam cineream includentibus maculaque parva subapicali nigro-brunneis, apice subtransverse truncatis: ♀ segmento ventrali ultimo breviter emarginato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀. (6 exempl.)

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax very slightly widened to the tips of the spines, the latter short, but prominent, and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles, the space between them and the base being moderately narrowed; surface silky brown. Elytra oblong, apex scarcely obliquely truncated in the ♀, more obliquely in the ♂; surface thickly punctured, except over the apical third (which is very smooth), light brown, with two dark-brown fasciæ on each elytron, the basal one oblique, the second angulated at the middle, neither touching the suture, the space between them being of a light ashy colour; near the apex is a small rounded dark-brown spot; the disk on the apical portion is tinged with ashy; the sides are silky brown. Body beneath and legs clothed with tawny-ashy pile.

♂ Apical ventral segment broadly emarginated.

♀ Ovipositor projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate obtusely pointed, ventral briefly emarginated at the apex.

This elegant species is found throughout the Amazons region, from Pará to Ega. I have seen it, in Parisian collections, under the name *Leiopus hieroglyphicus* (Buquet), Dej. Cat.; but as the following species also exists in the same collections under this name, and no diagnosis has been published to guide us in de-

cinging to which of the two it should be applied, I am obliged to pass it over without further notice.

17. *Nyssodrys propinqua*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, subdepressa, brunnea: elytris fasciis duabus obscurioribus plagam magnam cineream includentibus maculaque parva subapicali, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis prominentibus: ♀ segmento ventrali ultimo integro, truncato. Long. 3-4 lin. ♂ ♀. (7 exempl.)

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are short and conical, and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles of the thorax, the space between them and the base being moderately narrowed; surface silky brown. Elytra oblong, apex obliquely and rather strongly sinuate-truncate in both sexes, angles prominent; surface thickly punctured over the basal half, dingy brown, with two dentated fasciæ of a darker shade on each elytron,—the basal one anteriorly blending with the ground-colour of the wing-case, the second more distinct and very broad on the lateral margin, neither touching the suture, the space between them being of a light ashy colour; near the apex is a small rounded dark-brown spot, encircled with ashy, which in many examples extends laterally towards the margin. Body beneath and legs clothed with tawny-ashy pile.

♂ Apical ventral segment broadly emarginated.

♀ Ovipositor rather short, extending only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate acute, ventral truncated and entire at the tip.

The present species is almost identical in markings with the preceding, but it differs by its much smaller size, dingier colours, more sinuated truncature of the elytra, and by the apical ventral segment of the female being entire instead of notched at the apex. It is a generally distributed species in the Amazons region, but occurs much more commonly than *N. signifera*. Specimens from Cayenne, under the name of *Leiopus hieroglyphicus*, have been sent to me from Paris.

18. *Nyssodrys simulata*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, subdepressa, brunnea: elytris utrinque plaga canescente fusco maculata ante medium, macula dentata laterali alteraque parva subapicali fuscis, apice subtransverse sinuato-truncatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are short and conical and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles; surface light brown. Elytra oblong, apex in both

sexes scarcely obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface faintly punctured towards the base, light brown, each elytron before the middle with a large hoary-white patch sprinkled with clear dark-brown spots, not corresponding with the punctures; behind this white patch there is the usual angulated silky-brown lateral spot, besides a subapical smaller spot on the disk. Body beneath and legs clothed with lightish-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate feebly, ventral deeply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting very little beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate obtusely pointed, ventral truncated.

Ega, Upper Amazons. It has also been found in the interior of French Guiana by M. Bar. The species is readily distinguishable from the two preceding by the white patch of the elytra being sprinkled with distinct dark-brown spots.

19. *Nyssodryis efflicta*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, parum convexa, brunnea: elytris utrinque plaga angulata pone basin guttulisque numerosis griseis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened slightly from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are small and acutely conical and placed about as near the middle as the hind angles; surface light brown, with paler specks. Scutellum dark brown, with a central line ashy. Elytra oblong, apex in both sexes obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface thickly punctured near the base, light brown, each with an angulated greyish patch on the side before the middle, and sprinkled with short greyish streaks or spots. Body beneath and legs clothed with lightish-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate broadly emarginated, ventral deeply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting a line and a half beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate pointed, ventral slightly notched.

A common insect on branches of fallen trees in the forest, both on the Upper and Lower Amazons, and at Pará.

20. *Nyssodryis deleta*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, parum convexa, brunnea, sericea; scutello, plaga laterali elytrorum sæpe obsoleta maculaque subapicali cinereis: elytris apice peroblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis fortiter productis. Long. 3-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints darker. Thorax slightly widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are small and acute and placed near to the hind angles, the space between them and the base scarcely narrowed; surface light brown. Scutellum ashy. Elytra elongate-oblong,

very obliquely sinuate-truncate, external angles of the truncature strongly produced, almost mucronate; surface punctured near the base, light brown, each with a large faint ashy patch on the side before the middle, margined and spotted with dark brown, and an ashy crescent near the apex enclosing a brown dot; the patch obsolete in many examples, and the apical half of the elytron having sometimes three or four ashy specks. Body beneath and legs clothed with dingy brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate broadly emarginated, ventral sharply notched.

♀ Ovipositor projecting the length of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate pointed, ventral truncated.

This is an equally common species with *N. caudata*, being found at all stations throughout the Amazons region, on dead branches. I have seen it in some collections under the name of *Leiopus deletus*.

21. *Nyssodryis rodens*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, subdepressa, postice sensim attenuata (♂ ♀), nigro-brunnea: thorace vittis quatuor vel sex, elytris lineolis confluentibus suturaque cinereo-brunneis; his apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis exterioribus valde productis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head light brown, occiput blackish. Antennæ rusty red, tips of joints dusky. Thorax widened curvilinearly to the tips of the spines, which are short and acute, and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles; surface blackish brown, with four (sometimes six) light-brown vittæ (the alternate ones sometimes grey), besides a thin dorsal line, which is often absent. Scutellum light brown. Elytra gradually narrowed from base to apex, the latter obliquely sinuate-truncate, outer angles of the truncature strongly produced, almost spiniform; surface blackish brown, varied with several light-brown (partially grey) streaks of unequal length and very irregular in position, but always with an angulated one near the apex; suture greyish. Body beneath and legs clothed with light-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal and ventral segments both notched.

♀ Ovipositor short, projecting to the length of scarcely half a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate narrow and pointed.

Found throughout the Amazons region, on slender branches and twigs; beaten once out of a mango-tree.

22. *Nyssodryis lineolata*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, robusta, subdepressa, nigro-brunnea: thorace vittis septem plus minusve indistinctis, elytris fasciis duabus lineolarum maculisque subapicalibus cinereo-brunneis; his apice sinuato-

truncatis, angulis exterioribus modice productis. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ rusty red, spotless. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the spines, which are conical and placed a short distance from the hind angles; surface dark brown, with seven more or less incomplete light-brown or ashy vittæ. Scutellum ashy. Elytra tapering from base to apex (♂), or more oblong-ovate (♀), apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, outer angles produced; surface shining dark brown, with two broad fasciæ (interrupted at the suture) composed of a number of short ashy longitudinal lines; a few specks near the base and apex and a short line along the outer point of the apex also of an ashy colour. Body beneath and legs clothed with ashy-brown pile.

♂ Apical dorsal plate scarcely emarginated, ventral notched.

♀ Ovipositor very short and broad; dorsal plate broad and obtuse at the tip.

Eggs; rare.

23. *Nyssodryis promeces*, n. sp.

N. angustata, parum convexa, nigro-brunnea: thorace elytrisque vittis tribus fulvis, his oblique truncatis, angulis suturalibus obtusis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ four times the length of the body, scantily furnished with short setæ, black. Thorax scarcely widened to the tips of the spines, which are conical and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles; surface blackish brown, with three tawny vittæ. Elytra elongate, narrow, obliquely and obtusely truncated at the apex; surface punctured, except near the apex, blackish brown; each elytron with three tawny vittæ terminating before reaching the apex, the sutural and central ones having a shorter faint grey streak between them; the apical part has two angular fulvous spots. Body beneath and legs clothed with silky grey pile; sides of sternum and abdomen with a fulvous line.

♂ Apical dorsal plate truncated, ventral broadly notched.

This curious species approximates in length of antennæ, shape, and colours to the Hippopsine group of Lamiaires; but all its essential features show that it is a true Acanthocinite of the Leiopodine section, the basal joint of the antennæ having a waved outline beneath, the thorax and head having the shape usual in the Leiopodinæ, and the sternums the same outline. Its habits are those of a *Hippopsis*, clinging, like the species of this and the neighbouring genera, to slender dead twigs; consequently the claw-joints of the tarsi (especially of the middle legs) are longer than is usual in the Acanthocinitæ, and have some analogy to those of the subtribe Oncideritæ to which the

Hippopsinæ belong; but the claws are not thickened and sub-parallel, and the claw-joints of the fore tarsi not elongated—characters which further distinguish the present species from the Hippopsinæ. I do not think the slight elongation of the middle and posterior claw-joints warrants the establishment of a new genus for this species.

24. *Nyssodrys ptericopta*, n. sp.

N. elongata, postice sensim attenuata, fuliginosa, griseo obscure lineata: elytris pone medium cinereo biguttatis, apice oblique valde truncatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head tawny yellow, forehead with two brown spots. Antennæ rusty red, basal joint darker. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the short conical spines, thence narrowed in a sinuated line to the base; surface sooty brown, with seven very indistinct greyish lines. Elytra narrowed from base to apex, the latter obliquely and broadly truncated, angles obtuse; surface punctured towards the base, sooty brown, with several very indistinct greyish lines, and on the disk of each elytron a rounded ashy spot a little after the middle. Body beneath and legs clothed with greyish pile.

♂ Dorsal and ventral apical plates equally notched.

Banks of the Tapajos.

25. *Nyssodrys ramea*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, convexiuscula, grisea, fusco plagiata: thoracis spinis lateralibus tuberculiformibus, mox pone medium sitis: elytris apice truncatis, angulis distinctis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head dingy brown, vertex grey. Antennæ dusky; bases of fourth to seventh joints pale. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are short and conical and placed soon after the middle; surface greyish, with confluent blackish patches. Elytra scarcely obliquely truncated at the apex, angles distinct; basal portion covered with large punctures; surface greyish, with blackish-brown spots and patches, some of them confluent and forming near the middle a zigzag fascia interrupted at the suture. Body beneath and legs clothed with grey pile.

♂ Apical dorsal segment faintly, ventral broadly emarginated.

Eggs rare. It has been since found also in the interior of French Guiana by M. Bar.

26. *Nyssodrys excelsa*, n. sp.

N. oblonga, subconvexa, brunnea, sericea: thoracis spinis lateralibus ab angulis posticis distantibus: elytris griseis, macula magna com-

muni basali alteraque laterali utrinque pone medium brunneis, apice oblique truncateis, angulis distinctis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head ashy brown. Antennæ clothed with ashy-brown pile, apices of the joints darker. Thorax widened from the front to the tips of the lateral spines, which are conical and distinct and placed nearer the middle than the hind angles. Elytra obliquely truncated at the apex, angles distinct; surface, except near the apex, covered with large punctures, greyish; a large patch in the middle of the base and an oblique lateral spot or belt on each side behind the middle light brown; the apical part has also a faint brownish cloud. Body beneath and legs clothed with greyish pile.

♀ Ovipositor projecting to the length of a line beyond the tips of the elytra; dorsal plate narrow, pointed, ventral truncated.

Ega, rare.

27. *Nyssodrys alboplagiata*, White.

Leiopus alboplagiatus, White, Cat. Long. Coll. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 381.

“*L. pallide fulvo-ochraceus*, sericeus: elytris plaga magna laterali alba, elytris punctatis: metathoracis lateribus albis. Ega.” Long. $6\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

This fine species is similar in shape to the two preceding, the lateral spines of the thorax being conical, short, and nearer the middle than the hind angles. The elytra are rather obliquely truncated, with both angles slightly prominent.

♂ Both dorsal and ventral plates of the terminal segment notched.

♂ Ovipositor projecting to the length of nearly two lines from the tips of the elytra.

Ega, closely adhering to slender branches of dead trees.

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

A Manual Flora of Madeira. By R. T. LOWE, M.A.
Part 3. London: Van Voorst, 1864.

WE are glad to receive another Part of Mr. Lowe's valuable book: it extends from page 263 to 377, and completes the description of the *Calycifloræ*, which was commenced in Part 2. That portion of the work was published just two years since, and Part 1 four years and a half previously. How long, alas! may we have to wait for the completion of a book of the utmost importance to botanists who are interested in what is sometimes called the Atlantic Flora! It is probably known that weak health caused Mr. Lowe to establish himself at Madeira many years since, and that this book is the result of